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FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Jan 30, 2023

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MATTHEW W.<sup>1</sup>

Plaintiff,

v.

KILOLO KIJAKAZI, ACTING  
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,

Defendant.

No. 1:21-cv-03070-MKD

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO ALTER JUDGMENT

**ECF No. 21**

Before the Court is Plaintiff's motion to alter judgment. ECF No. 25.

Plaintiff requests the Court alter its Order granting Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment. *See id.* For the reasons discussed below, the Court denies Plaintiff's motion, ECF No. 25.

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<sup>1</sup> To protect the privacy of plaintiffs in social security cases, the undersigned identifies them by only their first names and the initial of their last names. *See* LCivR 5.2(c).

## ANALYSIS

A district court may reconsider its disposition of a motion for summary judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e). *Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah Cnty., Or. v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1262 (9th Cir. 1993); *Taylor v. Knapp*, 871 F.2d 803, 805 (9th Cir. 1989). Rule 59(e) “offers an extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of judicial resources.” *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting 12 JAMES W. MOORE, ET AL., MOORE’S FEDERAL PRACTICE § 54.78[1] (3d ed. 2000)). A court may only alter or amend a previous ruling or judgment under Rule 59(e) if: (1) it “is presented with newly discovered evidence”; (2) it “committed clear error or made an initial decision that was manifestly unjust”; or (3) “there is an intervening change in controlling law.” *United Nat'l Ins. Co. v. Spectrum Worldwide, Inc.*, 555 F.3d 772, 780 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Zimmerman v. City of Oakland*, 255 F.3d 734, 740 (9th Cir. 2001)).

15 Plaintiff contends the Court’s Order contains a clear error due to an  
16 “improper assessment of any forfeit of challenges of step-5 job numbers issues,”  
17 and contends the result was manifestly unjust. ECF No. 21 at 2. This Court found  
18 Plaintiff forfeited his challenge to the sufficiency of the job numbers on appeal  
19 because Plaintiff did not challenge the job numbers at the hearing and did not raise  
20 the issue to the Appeals Council. ECF No. 19 at 15. Plaintiff contends the issue

1 was not waived because counsel asked a single question at the hearing of the  
2 vocational expert: “And your numbers, where did you get those?” ECF No. 21 at  
3 5. Plaintiff contends this question meets the standard set forth in *Shaibi*, as it  
4 raised the issue in a general sense and/or obliquely suggested the job numbers may  
5 be unreliable. *Id.* at 4-5; *Shaibi v. Berryhill*, 883 F.3d 1102, 1109 (9th Cir. 2017).

6 Defendant notes this Court previously rejected a similar argument, when the  
7 Court found the issue was waived when a representative’s only question regarding  
8 the job numbers was, “what the source of his job numbers were.” ECF No. 22 at 2  
9 (citing *Yadira G. v. Saul*, No. 4:20-cv-5093-EFS, available at 2020 WL 8340065,  
10 at \*11 (E.D. Wash. Dec. 16, 2020)). Plaintiff contends *Yadira* is distinguishable  
11 and cites to multiple cases from the District of Oregon in which the court found  
12 that the job numbers issue was not waived when counsel inquired as to the basis of  
13 the numbers. ECF Nos. 21, 23 (citing, e.g., *Lisa Marie G. v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec.*  
14 *Admin.*, 2022 WL 1026731, at \*3 (D. Or. Apr. 3, 2022)).

15 The Court in *Shaibi* reasoned, “It is enough to raise the job-numbers issue in  
16 a general sense before the ALJ. A claimant may do so by inquiring as to the  
17 evidentiary basis for a VE’s estimated job numbers or inquiring as to whether those  
18 numbers are consistent with the CBP, OOH, or other source . . .” *Shaibi*, 883 F.3d  
19 at 1110. However, the Court continued its reasoning, and stated that Plaintiff’s  
20 inquiry into the evidentiary basis for the numbers would then ordinarily allow

1 Plaintiff's counsel to submit supplemental briefing or interrogatories contrasting  
2 the expert's job estimates with counsel's own, and if ALJ declined to allow the  
3 evidence, counsel could then raise the evidence to the Appeals Council. *Id.* Like  
4 the Plaintiffs in *Shaibi* and *Yadira*, Plaintiff here did not submit the evidence to the  
5 ALJ after the hearing nor to the Appeals Council that he now asks the Court to  
6 consider. As in *Meanel*, “[t]he ALJ, rather than this Court, was in the optimal  
7 position to resolve the conflict between [Plaintiff's] new evidence and the  
8 statistical evidence provided by the VE.” *Shaibi*, 883 F.3d at 1109 (citing *Meanel*  
9 v. *Apfel*, 172 F.3d 1111 (9th Cir. 1999)).

10 Plaintiff contends the failure to submit the evidence to the ALJ and the  
11 Appeals Council is not fatal to his contention that the Court should now consider  
12 the newly submitted vocational evidence. ECF No. 23 at 4. However, Plaintiff  
13 cites to “permissive and passive language (addressed at the very end of the  
14 decision)” in *White* to support his contention. *Id.* (citing *White v. Kijakazi*, 44  
15 F.4th 828 (9th Cir. 2022)). In *White*, the Court was considering whether the  
16 Appeals Council erred by failing to credit the significant and probative evidence  
17 the Plaintiff submitted to the Appeals Council. *White*, 44 F.4th at 837. The  
18 Appeals Council found Plaintiff had good cause for the late submission of the  
19 evidence. *Id.* The court in *White* relied on *Buck* in holding that remand was  
20 appropriate to address the evidence. *Id.* (citing *Buck v. Berryhill*, 869 F.3d 1040

1 (9th Cir. 2017)). In *Buck*, the Plaintiff submitted the vocational evidence to the  
2 ALJ. *Id.* at 1052. Plaintiff also cites to *Lisa Marie G.*, *Greg J.A.*, and *Monica H.*  
3 to support his contention, however, the Plaintiffs in all three of those cases  
4 submitted the vocational evidence to the Appeals Council. *Lisa Marie G.*, 2022  
5 WL 1026731, at \*3; *Greg J. A. v. Comm'r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, No. 6:20-CV-02114-  
6 AC, 2022 WL 819814, at \*3 (D. Or. Mar. 18, 2022); *Monica H. v. Comm'r, Soc.*  
7 *Sec. Admin.*, No. 6:20-CV-01774-MC, 2022 WL 884727, at \*2 (D. Or. Mar. 25,  
8 2022). Unlike the Plaintiffs in *White*, *Buck*, *Lisa Marie G.*, *Greg J.A.*, and *Monica*  
9 *H.*, Plaintiff did not submit his vocational evidence to the ALJ nor the Appeals  
10 Council. Unlike *White*, there has been no finding that Plaintiff had good cause for  
11 failing to submit the evidence at the hearing level. Unlike the Plaintiffs in those  
12 cases, Plaintiff in the instant case did not preserve the issue for appeal.

13 Rather, like the Plaintiff in *Yadira G.*, Plaintiff asked a single question of the  
14 vocational expert at the hearing, did not submit any vocational evidence to the  
15 ALJ, and did not submit any vocational evidence to the Appeals Council. *See*  
16 *Yadira G.*, 2020 WL 8340065 at \*11. As this Court held in *Yadira*, Plaintiff here  
17 has waived his argument that his own vocational evidence is contrary to the  
18 expert's testimony. *See id.* Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate this Court clearly  
19 erred.

1       Further, Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate the decision was manifestly  
2 unjust. Defendant raised multiple arguments for the Court to reject Plaintiff's step  
3 five argument. *See* ECF No. 17 at 15-18. While Plaintiff contends he is  
4 functionally illiterate and the ALJ erred in failing to account for the limitation in  
5 the RFC, this Court found the ALJ did not err. ECF No. 19 at 14. As such, the  
6 ALJ found Plaintiff can perform three representative occupations that are  
7 consistent with the RFC, and the total number of jobs even using Plaintiff's  
8 numbers is 53,478, which is a sufficient number of jobs. *See* ECF No. 16-1; *see also*  
9 *Gutierrez v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 740 F.3d 519, 528-29 (9th Cir.  
10 2014). Therefore, even if the Court had considered Plaintiff's argument, the Court  
11 would have rejected the argument and come to the same conclusion, thus the  
12 decision was not manifestly unjust.

## CONCLUSION

14 Plaintiff has not provided an adequate basis to show the Court’s ruling was  
15 based on any clear error in applying the law nor that the initial decision was  
16 manifestly unjust. Plaintiff presents no argument that there is newly discovered  
17 evidence nor that there is an intervening change in the controlling law. As such,  
18 his motion to alter the judgment is denied.

**Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

20 || 1. Plaintiff's Motion to Alter Judgment, ECF No. 21, is DENIED.

1       The District Court Executive is directed to file this Order, provide copies to  
2 counsel. The file remains **CLOSED**.

3                     DATED January 30, 2023.

4                                     *s/Mary K. Dimke*  
5                                     MARY K. DIMKE  
6                                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE